

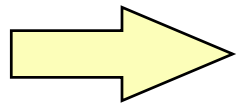
Great Lakes Environmental Data System



*Jeff Sabol
AMS, Inc.*

*Data Management Process
April 29-30, 1999*

Briefing Contents



- ◆ Guiding Principles
- ◆ Data Management Process
- ◆ Lessons Learned



Guiding Principles Categories

- ◆ Information Principles
- ◆ Technology Principles
- ◆ Relationship Principles



Guiding Principles Information



- ◆ True Multi-Media Scope
Water, air, sediment, taxonomy, tissue, diet, meteorology
- ◆ Data of Documented Quality
Three levels: Study level, Method level, Result level
- ◆ Extensive “Contextual” Indicators
Ensure data longevity and ease of secondary use

Guiding Principles

Technical



- ◆ User-Driven Design
Continuous requirements gathering and validation
- ◆ Flexible and Expandable
Accept data from any Great Lakes monitoring project
- ◆ National-Level Compatibility
Ease of transfer between EPA's largest water databases

Guiding Principles Relationship

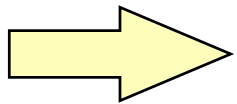


- ◆ Vested Interest as Partners
Multiple teams supporting GLNPO's customers
- ◆ Blend Science and Information Technology
Knowing both sides of the "equation" at the same time
- ◆ GLNPO Owns the Database and Software
Other groups not required for ongoing operations

Briefing Contents



◆ Guiding Principles



◆ Data Management Process

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Data Management Process Components



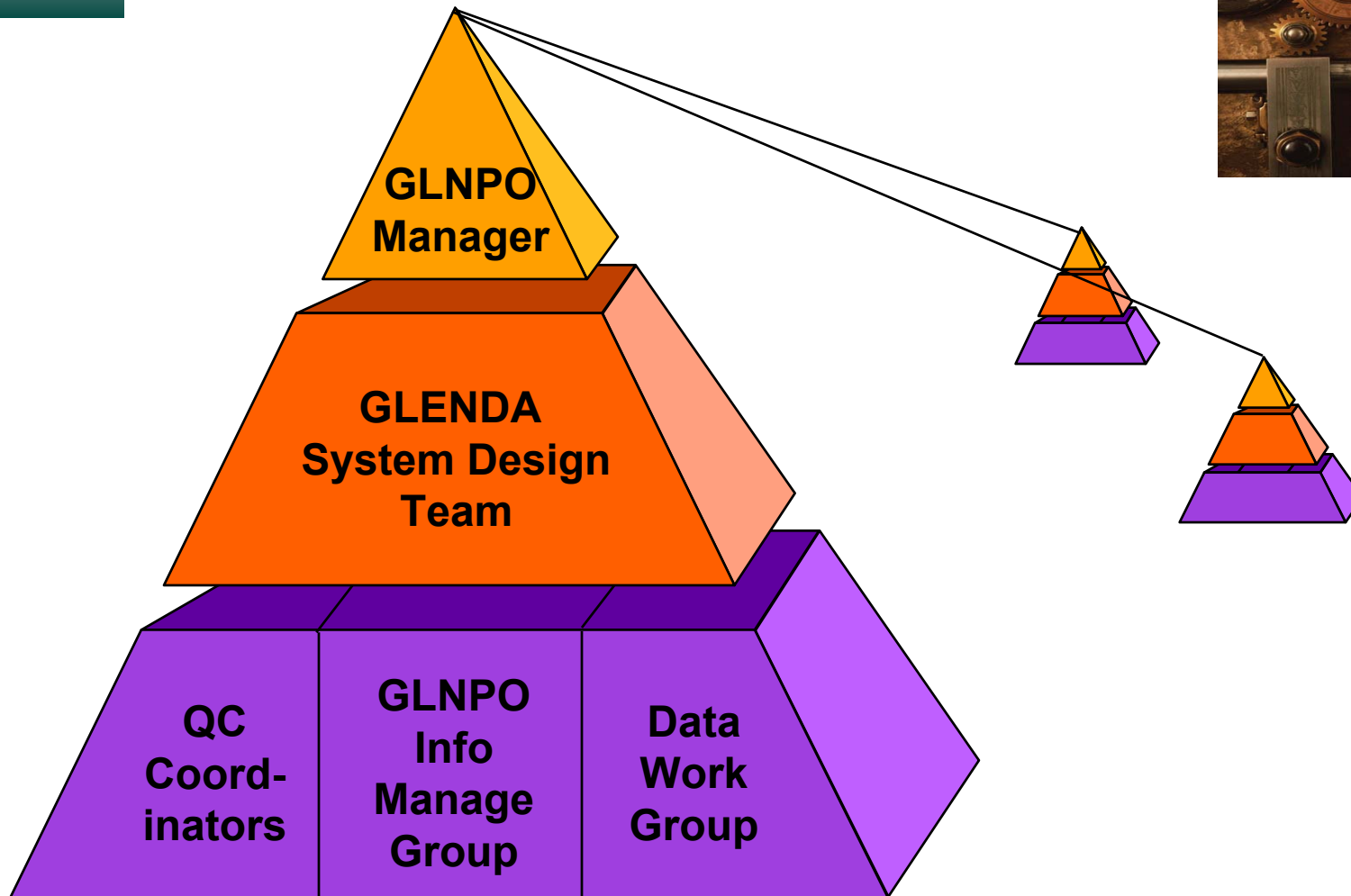
- ◆ Governance Structure
- ◆ Foundation and Tools
- ◆ Data Administration Strategy

Data Management Process Governance Structure



- ◆ Project Manager
Planning, Guidance, and Coordination Among Groups
- ◆ GLENDa Design Team
Database and System Design
- ◆ Work Groups and QC Officers
IT Resources, Scientific Principles, and Data Quality

Data Management Process Governance Structure

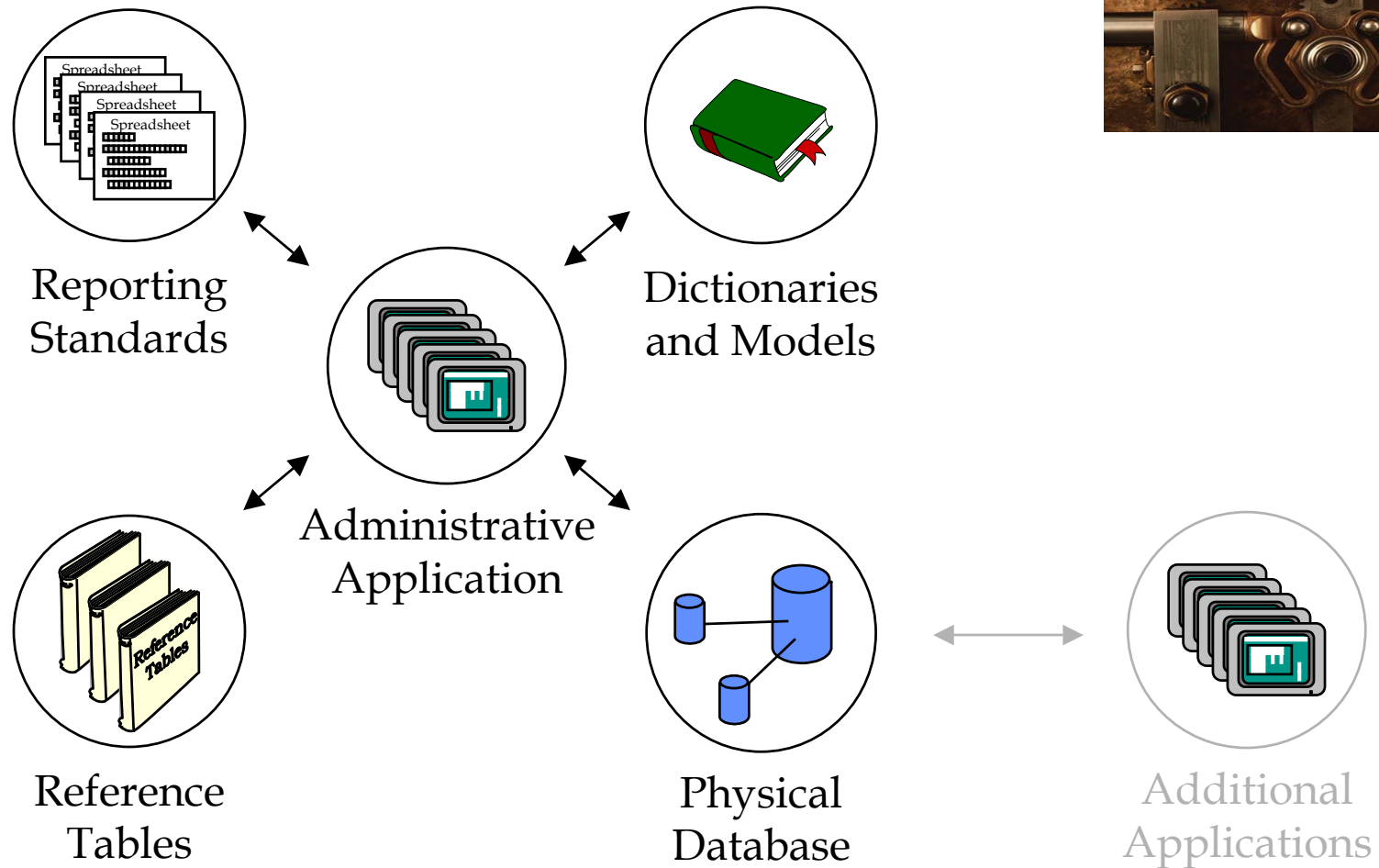


Data Management Process Foundation and Tools



- ◆ Database, Dictionaries, and Software
Data Uploads, Edits, Outputs ...
... Security, Dictionary Viewers, Issue Manager
- ◆ Reporting Standards
Media-Specific to Reflect PI Business Areas
- ◆ Reference Tables
Valid Codes, Keyed to Reporting Standards, Distributed

Data Management Process Foundation and Tools



Data Management Process Administrative Strategy

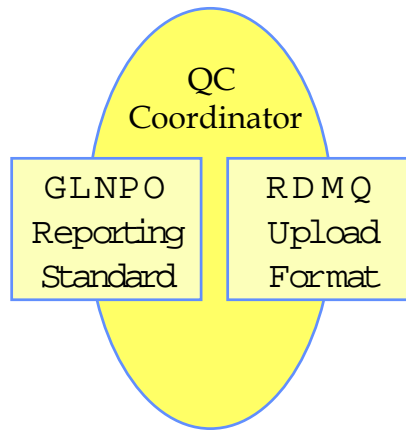
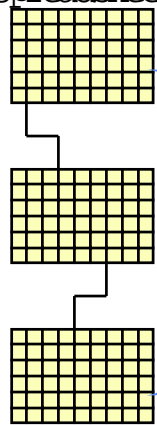


- ◆ Flow Pathways
Reference Data, Static Data, Dynamic Data
- ◆ Version Control and Submission Management
Internal Versions and PI Submissions
- ◆ Development vs. Production Environments
On-going Development Concurrent with Actual Use

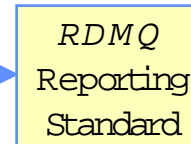
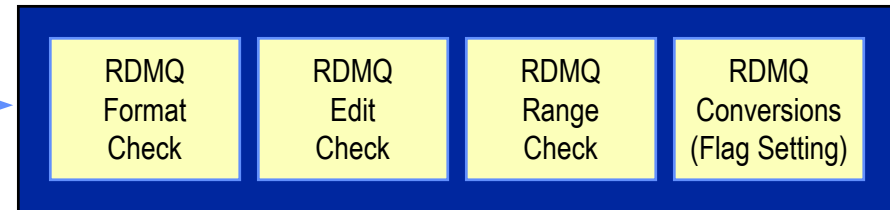
Data Management Process Administrative Strategy



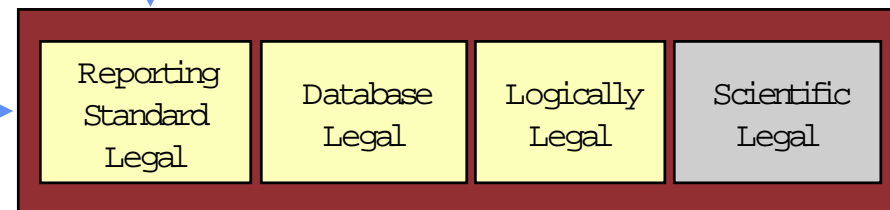
Individual PI
Spreadsheets



RDMQ



Oracle



Secondary
Users &
Public

LMMB
Modelers

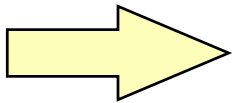
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Briefing Contents



◆ Guiding Principles

◆ Data Management Process



◆ Lessons Learned



Lessons Learned

Organization of Topics



- ◆ Stumbles
- ◆ Success Stories
- ◆ Walk-Away Messages

Lessons Learned Stumbles



Data Management is as Sexy as Science

- ◆ Data Team Was Not Fully-Integrated Until Late
Planners, Project Officers, PIs, QC Coordinators worked as group for several years before data team was included
- ◆ Data Administration Plan Was Never Completed
Confusion on Data Pathways, Responsibilities, and Formats existed for extended period

Lessons Learned Stumbles



Real Expertise Pays Off

- ◆ Database Not Built According to Consensus Data Model
Database built with >200 tables but only 17 were linked
- ◆ Original Upload Program Nonfunctional
Consisted only of comments, No executable statements

Lessons Learned Stumbles



Teams are Good/Coordination is Key

- ◆ Original Reporting Standards Did Not Match Database
Included fields that were not in database; Omitted fields that were mandatory in database
- ◆ Original Reference Tables Did Not Match Database
Were not fully enumerated; Were not mutually exclusive; Contained impossible values



Cross-Disciplinary Work Groups Save the Day

- ◆ Well-Constructed Reference Tables Now Exist
Deliberate effort by entire team resulted in corrected tables reflecting consensus and expertise of all participants
- ◆ Reporting Standards Developed and Tested With PIs
Deliberate effort with PIs and other pilot users resulted in usable reporting standards tailored to specific media
- ◆ Data Upload Process Involves Everyone
When glitches are identified, resolutions are adopted based on recommendations of all players



Self-Audits Help In Course Corrections

- ◆ Database “Vet-Check” Identified Problems In Time
Deficiencies were caught early enough to enable corrections before non-recoverable impacts occurred
- ◆ Semi-Annual Meetings Provided In-Progress Assistance
Presentations and live demonstrations helped team gather feedback, gauge reactions, and make adjustments
- ◆ Peer-Review Process Lent New “Set of Eyes”
External evaluators provided impartial assessment, distance, and perspective (and “outside-the-box” solutions)



Ambient Monitoring “Business” Understood

- ◆ Database Reflects User-Specified Requirements
Supports all media, data of documented quality, EPA data standards, national database compatibility, large scale
- ◆ Software Reflects Administrative Needs of GLNPO
Performs data uploads/edits, data dictionary management, issue tracking, system table management, internal retrievals/transfers
- ◆ Data Flow Approach Reflects Real-World Experience
Working process in place, technology support can result in significant efficiency gains

Lessons Learned

Walk-Away Messages



- ◆ Learn from the Past But Look to the Future
This effort built upon experience in smaller projects, mistakes are a part of the R&D process ... applying the lessons later is key
- ◆ Cross-Disciplinary Teams Are Critical to Success
Real progress is made when everyone understands each other and the “business” processes they support ... early coordination is best
- ◆ Foundation Products are Tangible, Tested, Re-Usable Assets
Database, Upload Software, Reporting Standards, Reference Tables, Retrieval Tools ... all can be used in future projects

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